## Business Motices.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING AT Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos 66 and 63 Fulton etc. Between Gold and Cliffeta

The emount of
Fine and cheap OVERCOATS,
Fine and cheap FROCK DRESS COATS,
Fine and cheap Castiners BURISTS COATS,
Fine and cheap Castiners PARTS,
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Fine and Castiners
Castiners PARTS,
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La innecess.

The profusion of garments, styles and sizes is such the profusion of garments, styles and sizes is such the one man in a hundred fails to be seized in every respect, other establishment can there be found as large an asserting the control of black Front Coals as is to be found here. Et Overcoats or black Front Coals as is to be found here. Et of attention is given to this Department. As reparts prices, is attention is given to this Department. As reparts prices, is flatters himself that he can and does understill every flatters himself that he can and does understill every flatters himself that he can and does understill every flatters himself that he can and does understill every flatters himself that he can always found and trimmed, as low as Heavy Cassimere Overcoats.

Exception at Reavy of verticals.

\$10. Experiment Reavy of verticals.

\$11. Experiment Reavy of verticals.

\$12. Plue plain black Beavy Overcoat.

\$13. Plue plain black Beavy Overcoat.

\$14. Plue plain black Beavy of verticals.

\$15. Plue plain black Beavy of verticals.

\$15. Plue plain black Beavy overcoat.

A large stock of fancy cassimere Paule. \$2.90 to \$6

A large stock of fancy cassimere Paule. 150 to 6

VESTS. \$1.00 to \$3

Fancy silk Vests. 200 to 5

Fancy silk Vests. 200 to 5

Fancy wilev Vests. FURNISHING GOODS. 20 to 8

Undergarments, Shirts, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Ties, Housey, Suspenders, Gloves, &c., at low prices,

At Evans.

EVANS' EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WARRHOUSE.

Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

Between Gold and Cliff-sts.

"A THING OF BEAUTY."—This, says the poet, "is a joy forever;" and it is thus that Knox, the great Hatter, is continually afterding to the public a pleasure, by the introduction of his beautiful Hata. His Fall style is a remarkable combination of bate, neatness, elegance and intrinsic excellence, and is of course attracting a great deal of attention. His store, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-at., is always throughed. The assortment is very extensive.

No. 507 BROADWAY.

The subscriber has leased the large and well-known glore No.

Of Broadway, formerly occupied by G. W. & W. M. Betis, and
tied it up for the sale of GENIN'S NEW FUR AND CLOAK STORE,

fitted it up for the sale of Fuss and CLOARS.

Connecting with the Bazar, No. 513 Broadway, and forming, together, the four largest and most elegant snow ROOMS for the sale of Ladies', Children's and ISVANTS' GOODS in the United John N. GENIN.

Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

Strangers and friends will please take notice, that we are selling fine Wartens, Jeweley and Silvenware, equal in every respect and at a great reduction from Broadway prices. Particular attention paid to repairing in all its brunches. Culmer BROTHERS, Jeweleys, No. 389 Canal-st.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S Wilder-Patent

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

SEVENTRES YEARS IN USE AND MAYE NEVER PAILED.

(No. 40 Mutray-st., New-York.

STEARS & MARVIN, No. 27 Gravier-st., New-Orleans, No. 29 North Mainest., St. Louis.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE and BURG LAR-PROOF SAFES, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray st., op portle City Hall, New-York. SINGLE'S SEWING MACHINES-IMPORTANT TO

THE PUBLIC.

A new family SEWING MACHINE, combining the latest improvements, at the extremely low price of

FIFTY DOLLARS. The prices of our standard Machines have been greatly reed. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, it is well known, though dester in price, have always been cheaper in fact, considering what they will do, than any other. The prices are now reduced so that all must be satisfied. Call and examine the new Machines at the low prices. I. M. Singen & Co.,

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES .-"We prefer them for family use." [N. Y. Tribune. New style, price, \$50. Office, No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

LADD, WEBSTER & Co., (Late Hunt, Webster & Co.)

(Late Hunt, Webster & Co.)
Tight-Stitch Sewing-Macana,
For all manufacturing purposes and family use, preferable to any
other machine. No. 460 Broadway. ACKOWLEDGED FACT THAT

BARTHOLF'S FAMILY
SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES,
Are the best, the most durable. (N. Y. Leeder,
Cail, see and examine. Office No. 489 Broadway. GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY

Sewing Machines—No. 495 Broadway.

A New Style—Price \$50,

"Grover & Baker's is the best." [Amer. Agriculturist."

"To all of which The Tribune says Amen." [N. Y. Tribune

DELANO'S IMPROVED LIFE-PRESERVING VEST. DELANO'S IMPROVED LIFE-PRESERVING VEST.

This new and invaluable article is in the form of an ordinary Vest, and when uninflated may be worn as such. It is so constructed that the "float" can be instantly finish without being removed from the person, and, when thus fitted, is depached of sustaining the wearer for any length of time in the water. It has been problicity tested on many occasions, and found to be in all respects a perfect protection. In fact, be sink with it on it aimpossible. Travelers to and from California will find this an invaluable article, as it will enable them to thost with five to eight thousand dollars of gold upon their persons. The public are invited to examine the article at our manufactory, Nos. 283 and 235 Canalest. East.

N. B.—On Weddenstein, 27th inst. In L. Moore & Co.

JENNINGS & Co.'s, No. 566 Broadway. W. C. BERRY.

Sole Agent for New York City.

DO NOT MISS THE CHANCE !- But secure your DO NOT MISS THE CHANCE: - Dus sectiff your Carretts at the lowest prices ever offered. Crossley's Modal iton Velvets, \$1 50; Royal English Velvets, \$1 122 \$1 25. Brussels, 75c., 89c. and 90c.; All-wool Ingralus, 40 259c. P yard Oil Cloths, 31c., 40c. and 80c.

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowers.

NEW ERA IN THE CLOTHING TRADE.-ROGERS & RAYMOND, corner of Fulton and Natson sts., having com-pleted the largest stock of gentlemen's clothing for the Full ever offered by that long established firm, challenge the attention of the public to their prices, which are a marvel even in these cheep times.

CARPETING-FALL IMPORTATIONS .- An EX

KNAPP'S INDIAN STRENGTHENING PLASTERS. For Pain or Weskiese in the Back, Breast, Side or Limbs, Rheumatism, Bruises, Sprains, Ashima and Diseases of the Lings, Liver and Kidneys, these Planters stand unrivaled; and for chespness, case and durability they for surpass all other Solid by all Pruggists. General Depot, No. 362 Hudson-st., N. Y.

BUY THE BEST !!! CRILSON'S CONE FURNACE,
CHILSON'S GOLD MEDAL FURNACE,
CHILSON'S GAS CONSUMEN FURNACE,
Made and sold by
Ro. 328 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.

GOLD WATCHES, GOLD WATCHES, For Ladies and Gentlemen, warranted accurate time-keoper for sale at 30 per cent below retail store priors.

D. C. PEACOCK, Importer, represented by David Rair, No. 403 Broadway, up stairs.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Is your breath fetid, your lips parched, your stomach sold? Are you inclined to drowsiness, languor, and easily fatigued by standing, taiking, &c. ? You should use HOSTETTER'S eclebrated Bitters. They regulate the stomach and liver, and create a power of sendurance and elasticity of spirits perfectly surprising. The money will be refunded if not as recommended. They are a splendid bar tonic. Sold by all grocers, botels and druggists. Barbes & Park, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, wholesale agents.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the Best and Cheapest Article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleaning, Curling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.
Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE-WIGS AND TOUPERS Largest stock in the world.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 250 Broadway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the application of his famous Hair Dvr., the best extant. Bacuston's Wies and Toureks have improvements over all others this is the only place where these things are properly understood and made.

HERNIA CURED BY MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this city. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic STOCKINGS, SROULDER BRACES, SUPPORTISE, &c. Ro. 2 Vesey-st. Astor House.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. - Dyspepsia is the most depressing of human allments. The Puls wil curs it in ten days. The Cintment is equally sure and speedy in te operation on sores and eruptions. Sold at No. 50 Maiden-lane

MONEY SAVED AND SATISFACTION GIVEN .-

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will sell on TUES DAY, Nov. 9, at 120 clock, at the Merchauts' Exchange, a splendid Parm of 183 acres in Dutchess County, town of Milan, N. Y., 6 miles east of Barrytown Station, H. R. R. R. mostly under cultivation; land excellent; neighborhood improved; view, fine; well watered; numerous buildings, &c. Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER .-Dwellings, hotels, ships, warehouses, &c., thoroughly cleaned by the use of MEYER's miraculous remedies. For sale at the propels ter's depot, No. 612 Breadway, corner of Houston at, and by F. V. REMITON, drugsis, general agent, Nos. 10 Astor House and 117 Broadway, corner of Causi st.

FOR CALIFORNIA-SAN FRANCISCO AND FRA-SER RIVER.—The clipper ship GRAY PRATHER is now rapidly taking in her cargo and will sail jositively in a few days. A few passengers can be accommodated at the very lowest rates of assage by applying immediately at the office of

L. H. Sisteron, No. 19 Beaver st., of On board, pier No. 6 North River.

BALLOU'S FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS, warranted to fit, also a large variety of UNDERWARE, HOSIERY, GLOVES, TRAVELING SHIRTS and SHAWLS, &c., 41 BALLOW BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

OVERCOATS, BUSINESS COATS, and all kinds of Winter Clothing, at wholesale or retail. Cash buyers will do well to call before making their purchases.

New York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1858.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No portice can be taken of annoymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authorized by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Business letters for THE TRIBUNE Office should in all cases be addressed to Honace Guerlay & Co.

To Business Men .- Whoever has anything to sell or introduce, whether in the line of inventions, fabrics, wares, books, plants, seeds, implements, or anything else calculated to win the approbation of patronage of the general public, especially in the rural districts, is reminded that THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a regular subscription of nearly one hundred and seventy five thousand copies, and is doubtless read weekly by over half a MILLION persons, embracing a large share of the most active, liberal, intelligent and enterprising minds in the country. Our price for Advertising therein is \$1 per line, and for anything fequiring wide and general circulation, it is commended as the chespest medium extant. Its advertisements are usually restricted to two or three columns, so that every one is seen at glance, and cannot escape attention. Anything intended for this week's issue should be banded in on or before Wednesday.

The mails for Europe by the steamer Africa will close on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock.

The Aldermen did nothing of consequence last night. It is too near the election for the showing of hands. Wait until the second week in December.

The case of James Stephens, arrested some time ago, charged with poisoning his wife Sophia, was brought to a close yesterday evening, after a lengthy and tedious investigation. The analysis by Professor Doremus and Dr. J. R. Wood is the most complete and thorough ever performed in this country, this being the first time that an entire human body has been dissected and the various parts subjected to analyzation and chemical tests. The jury found a verdict that Mrs. Stephens came to her death by arsenic administered by her husband, James Stephens. The proceedings may be found in another column.

The Chicago Democrat says: A private letter from Indianapolis assures us that President has tendered the mission to Russia to Hughes, lately defeated for Cougress in that

If the President keeps up the practice of giving a foreign mission to every Lecompton Member of Congress who fails of a reflection, the supply will be greater than the demand after the elections next week. But, perhaps, a consulship will answer for the New-Yorkers whom the people refuse to honor.

The Republican watchfires burn brightly throughout the Empire State, and hill-top gives cheering token to hill-top of the victory at hand. PENN-SYLVANIA has spoken to us in trumpet-tones, and their music has penetrated the deepest glens and darkest recesses of our giant commonwealth. Union is everywhere the watchword, and confidence fires the eye and quickens the step of our fellow-workers. They feel that the ball rolled to us from distant Kansas and Iowa, through Indiana and Ohio, till it burst upon and scattered the Lecompton conspirators in Pennsylvania, is not destined to be stopped at the bank of the Del aware, but is sure to sweep with increased momentum over New-Jersey and New-York. Hence we are animated in our struggle by the assurance of success, while the Lecomptonites are chilled by the prospect of defeat. Hence every day's work adds at least One Thousand to our majority on the

State Ticket. This week, Republican meetings will be held in probably every County and City, and in perhaps onethird of the townships of our State. That they will generally be large and enthusiastic, we cannot But, friends! do not rely on enthusiasm, but devote your time and energies mainly to ORGANIZATION. We do not need converts, though those are most acceptable and welcome, while we do need Organization. Especially in Counties like Queens, Suffolk, Putnam and Sullivan, there is great danger that the polls will close with the Republican vote one-fifth minus. Three-fourths of the State will certainly do well; but the other fourth is still torpid and unready. A single township uncanvassed may defeat a Member of Congress, and thereby throw the House into the Lecomptonites' hands. A hundred towns torpid and sluggish, may peril the State Ticket. Reader will you take care that no such township is found in your County?

Moments are precious; a day lost can never be recalled. We only need a full vote to ensure a rebuke to Buchanan and his advisers which they will feel to the last hour of their lives. Republicans! only arouse the sluggish and secure organization where it is deficient, and your cause will gloriously triumph! Let not your supineness dim by defeat the glory of your brethren's victories!

"The Sultan of a despotic Government," said John Quincy Adams, in his place in the House of Representatives in 1837, "was bound to receive " the petitions of the vilest of his subjects, and he hoped no distinction would be made in petitions in a free Government, so long as they were in respectful language." And in the same debatethat memorable one when Southern overseers and Northern drivers rushed in hot haste and with ludicrous rashness to crush the noble old man who had merely asked if a petition from slaves could be received-he exclaimed with emotion, "What was a petition? It was a prayer, a supplication to a superior being; that which we offer up to our God; and if the Creator of the universe did not deny to the lowest, the humblest, and the meanest the right of petition and supplication, were they to say they would not hear the prayer of

these petitioners because they were slaves !" John Quincy Adams passed nearly half a century in office. From the place of diplomatic subordi nate to that of a first-class Embassador, from the representative of a little District to the Presidency of the United States, there was hardly a station of honor or of trust within the gift of the people or of the Government that he did not hold, or could not have had for the asking. Much of the history of his country, in his time, he made; and upon its pages, during the memorable period of his long life, when a feeble, rebel colony sprang to a great and powerful nation, his name is written oftener

and in brighter characters than are given to any other statesman of his day. But that brilliant and eventful career grows brighter and brighter to its close, and future generations will remember him more for such words as we have just quoted, and his persistent conduct in accordance with them, than for his most brilliant acts as Minister or President, even though he were distinguished among those who were Ministers and Presidents when those offices conferred distinction, and were filled as well as occupied.

It would be hardly just to any of our modern statesmen to compare them with Mr. Adams. But any man who comes before the people now and asks their suffrages for any important office, must not only expect that his record will be examined, but he must stand or fall by it. Let us look to that of Judge Amasa J. Parker and Gouverneur Kemble during their Congressional career, and while the great battle of the Right of Petition, which no man in our day is bold enough to deny, was fought by Mr. Adams.

Following the mobs, the arson, and the murder of a quarter of a century ago, committed at the bidding of the South-the recommendations of Northern Governors and statesmen that the discussion of the question of Slavery be made a penal offense; the efforts of the slaveholders to make every petty Southern Postmaster a censor of the presscame the formidable and persistent attempt to silence the North by gag-laws in Congress, aimed not merely to suppress all petitions relating to Slavery, but to stifle all discussion at all times, and on whatever pretext. The first attempt of this sort was made in 1836, by resolutions appended to a report of Mr. Pinckney of South Carolina, in which after asserting that Congress had no Constitutional authority to interfere with Slavery in the Statesan authority which nobody pretended had any existence-and that Congress ought not to interfere with Slavery in the District of Columbia, went on to assert that "all petitions, memorials, resolutions, or papers, relating in any way or to any extent whatever to the subject of Slavery, or the aboli-"tion of Slavery, shall, without being printed or referred, be laid upon the table, and that no further action shall be had thereon." At the second session of the same Congress, in January of the following year, a similar resolution, identical in words, was passed on motion of Mr. Hawes of Kentucky.

This resolution, it was thought, covered the whole ground, and precluded the possibility of the future introduction of the question into Congress, But it did not happen to serve that purpose. At the following session new petitions poured in from tens of thousands of Northern people, and at the very opening of the session Mr. Slade of Vermont offered two for the abolition of Slavery and the Slave-Trade in the District of Columbia, and excited anew the wrath and indignation of the slaveholders, who, through Mr. Legare of South Carolina, threatened and prophesied those terrible consequences of a rebellious Northern spirit which are always going to happen, but never do. Mr. Slade, of course, was silenced by simple overseerism, and the next day Mr. Patton of Virginia asked leave to submit a resolution, more stringent, and more comprehensive, and more tyrannical than any that the Slave Power had yet ventured to press upon the House. It was as follows: "Resolved, That all petitions, memorials, and papers, touching the Abolition of Slavery, or the buying, selling, or transferring of Slaves, in a State, District or Territory of the United States, be laid on the table, without being debated, printed, " read, or referred, and that no further action shall "be had thereon." Mr. Adams objected. Mr. Patton moved a suspension of the rules, and, the Yeas and Nays being called for, the rules were suspended-GOUVERNEUR KEMBLE and AMASA J. PARKER of this State, then fresh from their constituents, voting in the affirmative. Then Mr. Patton, after a brief speech, sprung the previous question upon the House. "Mr. Speaker!" cried the shrill voice of Mr. Adams, "the gentleman "precedes his resolution"-" Order! Order " shouted the slaveholders. "He preceded it with "remarks," persisted the venerable old man. Order ! Order !" screamed his opponents. Speaker interfered, and called the member to order. "I ask the House," he again began, when his voice was completely drowned by the vociferous cries from every part of the House. After a vote was taken on a second to the previous question, the Yeas and Nays were demanded on the question: " Shall the main question be now "put?" And again we find the names of Gouverneur Kemble and Amasa J. Parker among the Yeas. Then came the main question on agreeing to the resolution, and once more among the yeas are the names of Governeur Kemble and Amasa J. Parker. "I hold," said Mr. Adams when his name was called, "I hold the resolution to be in violation of the Constitution of " the United States." And loud shouts of " Order. order, 'again greeted him from all parts of the hall, from the Southern slavedrivers and Northern Democrats. But the resolution was passed. On the following day Mr. Adams stated that as his vote was not recorded either for or against Mr. Patton's resolution, nor his objection entered on the journal, he moved that the record be amended as follows, as his protest against the proceedings of the House: "I hold the resolution to be a violation of the Constitution of the United States, of the right of my constituents, and of the people of the United States to petition, and of my right to freedom of speech, as a member of this "House." He was voted down without a count. and thus the matter was settled for that session.

But even this Patton resolution was not considered quite strong enough for the purposes of the South. Early in the following session-on the 11th of December, 1838-Mr. Charles G. Atherton of New-Hampshire achieved an immortality of infamy by the introduction of the celebrated resolutions known as the "Atherton Gag." They were five in number, starting with the proposition, which had never been disputed, implying a converse proposition which the most fanatical of Abolitionist had never dreamed of asserting-namely, that Congress has no power over Slavery in the States. Starting with this truism, which made by implication the falsest accusation, they went on to assert that petitions for the abolition of Slavery in the District and Territories, and against the Domestic Slave-trade, were only a part of the plan to act upon the institution in the States; that Congress could not do indirectly what it could not do directly, and that therefore, "all attempts on the part of Congress to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, or the Territories, or to prohibit the removal of slaves from State to State. or to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the Confederacy and another. with the views aforesaid, are in violation of the "Constitution, destructive of the fundamental

principle on which the Union of these States rests, and beyond the jurisdiction of Congress; and that every petition, memorial, resolution, proposition, or paper, touching or relating in any way, or to any extent whatever, to Slavery as aforesaid, or the abolition thereof, shall, on the presentation thereof, without any further action thereon, be laid upon the table, without being debated, printed, or refer-This is the gist of that despotic law against the right of speech and of prayer, which, even now, young men who cannot remember the passions of that period, will read with wonder that it could have ever received the sanction of an American Congress. The usual steps were taken with the resolutions, to cut off all debate, and to force them down the throats of an outraged minority. The rules were suspended by Atherton's motion, as soon as he had read the resolutions-Messrs. Kemble and Parker both voting in the affirmative. The same gentleman then demanded the previous question. First, a call of the House was begun, that every member might, as Mr. Stanley of North Carolina said, be made "to toe the mark:" and then, the previous question being seconded, an adjournment twice negatived (Kemble and Parker in the negative), the main question was ordered and carried, in both cases Messrs. Kemble and Parker putting their names on the record as the servants of the South, the enemies of Freedom, and of the rights of their wn constituents. It was not till the final passage of the resolutions seemed thus secured that the House was willing to adjourn. At subsequent sessions they were taken up, and, under the operation of the motion for the previous question, were passed, resolution by resolution-some of them clause by clause-our two New-York members never wavering, never absent, never faltering in their allegiance to the Slave Power, voting Aye, and Aye, and Aye, again and again, to the end of the chapter. And when, a few days later, Mr. Slade of Vermont set forth, in a preamble, the horrors of the domestic slave-trade, and offered a resolution that so much of the "Atherton Gag" as related to that subject and prohibited the action of the House on any memorial in relation to it might be rescinded, among the negatives-true as ever to the cause of despotism-are found the names of

Kemble and Parker. Such was the course pursued by the man who asks for the votes of the people of this State, during his Congressional career. It was all he did to be remembered, and it is to be hoped that now it will not be forgotten. His colleague, Mr. Kemble, served two years, and had some other opportunities to show his detestation of the right of freedom of speech and of petition. He never failed to improve them, but it seems hardly worth while to follow him more closely through two years more of dreary yeas and nays. It is enough to know that it was only two years more of the same sort of voting.

We appeal to the anti-Lecompton electors of our two or three Congress Districts in which a virtual union on a single candidate has not yet been effected, to take the matter into their own hands at once. Let them meet formally or informallyno matter how, so that the end be attained-and select a Committee of Reconciliation composed of three, five, eleven or twenty-one intelligent and upright citizens, presumed to have no personal ends to serve, who may or may not be residents of the District. Let it be a condition precedent to any action of this sort that the present candidates and their supporters shall implicitly abide the decision which such Committee may make. This done, we may have every difference adjusted within three days, and be ready to carry every District but one or two next week.

Practically, there are now but two Districts to harmonize-the Vth and VIIth-for the others will, we are confident, harmonize themselves if well let alone by outsiders. But these two remain to be brought into line, and that good work cannot be effected too soon. Let their unaspiring anti-Lecompton voters act promptly and decisively.

Judge Parker has been trying to make capital for himself out of a pretended extract from a speech of Joshua R. Giddings, which the learned Judge has read with great gusto several times this Fall. Here it is:

I also in the second to the day when there shall be a service insurrection in the South; when the black man, armed with British bayonets, and led on by British oretors, shall assert his freedom and wage a war of extermination against his master; when the torch of an incendiary shall light up the towns and cities of the South and blot out the last vestige of Slavery. And though I may not me's at their calamity and laugh when their fear cometh, yet I will hall it as the dawn of a political millendum."

If Mr. Giddings had ever uttered these words, nothing could be more grossly unfair than to infer, as Judge Parker has done, that they expressed the sentiments of the Republican party, which are upon record. But, as every one acquainted with the character of the man, or with the political history of the country, must be aware, Mr. Giddings has never given utterance to such words upon the floor of Congress. Mr. Giddings has, however, taken the pains to make a formal denial in a letter which shows the singular vitality of a slander. In January, 1846, Mr. Giddings made a speech touching Oregon, in which he spoke of the Slave Power with some severity. Soon afterward he saw the pretended extract quoted by Mr. Parker in a Washington letter, and at once contradicted it. The slander, after sleeping for several years, was again copied, contradicted, and, as was supposed, killed. A few years subsequently it was exhumed, put into a speech by Jadge Breckenridge of Pennsylvania, and again exposed in the papers. But in e56 up started the slander as large as life. It was published in electioneering documents, and helped to elect James Buchanan. Then, and at other times too numerous to mention, the authenticity of the pretended extract has been denied. Judge Parker is either an ignorant or a willful sianderer-in either case unfit to be Governor.

There was an immense meeting in Buffalo on Friday evening of the friends of the Union Opposition Ticket for Erie County, which is esti mated by The Commercial Advertiser (Am.) at Ten Thousand strong. The Republic (Dem.), pronounces this one of the largest meetings ever assembled in Buffalo. The Hon. Solomon G. HAVEN presided, and speeches were made by the Chairnan, by Capt. G. W. Cutter of Ky., John L. Talcett, A. M. Clapp, F. J. Fithian and others. As no hall could contain but a fraction of the throng, several outside meetings were organized and addressed by ten or twelve speakers. The numbers and spirit of this meeting leave no doubt of the uccess of the Union Ticket and the election of Mr. Lecompton Hatch to stay away from the next Congress. The following letter from ex-Gov. HUNT was read smid vociferous cheering:

LOCKPORT, Oct. 21, 1838.

DEAR SIR: Your letter was received, inviting me to ddress your Union Ratification Meeting to morrow

evening. I promptly resolved to attend, if practicable, but some unexpected engagements oblige me for stay at home. It would be peculiarly agreeable to me to meet the good people of Eric County once more in political council, and to congratulate them of the return of that spirit of union and generous patriotism which prompts them to combine their strength for the welfare and safety of the country. I consider the course pursued in your county by the opponents of the Administration eminently wise, patriotic and sensible. In its immediate results, it cannot fail to prove beneficial, while in its bearings upon the future it must exert an important and saintary influence. The same liberal policy ought to be adopted everywhere. What the country most needs, in the present posture of affairs, is a UNITED OPPOSITION. We have an Administration which has ferfeited the public confidence. the country most needs, in the present posture of affairs, is a UNITED OPFORTION. We have an Administration which has forfeited the public confidence. A large majority of the people of the Union are dissatisfied with its conduct and opposed to its policy. Why should we waste our strength in factious conflicts over sham issues and barren abstractions? In most things, our countrymen are sagaciously practical. In critinary siffairs, they weigh consequences, and adapt means to ends with admirable skill and calculation.

It is chiefly in the region of politics that they dream dreams and contend for the impossible. Let us once more vindicate the claims of common sense in our political action. The Opposition strength has been divided and distracted on specialties and chimeras, until the evils of mal-administration have become "too "grievous to be borne." It is time for the scattered claim to return from their wanderings, and rally under the flag of Union and Reform. We must have a more economical Government: a Revenue system under which American Industry can live and prosper; Federal sid for the improvement of rivers and harbors; and, above all, we must have an independent Congress and an upright Executive, who will deem country paramount to party, and make the Constitution his platform. If I could be with you, my only appeal would be to the freemen of Erie to persevere in the good work they have so well begun. When the pending contest is over, let us go forward in the effort to reconstruct and reunite the Opposition, on principles of patriotic concession and conciliation, and thereby combine the friends of good government and the advocates of reform, everywhere, North and South, East and West, in a well-directed national movament, alike elevated in its purposes and irresistible in its strength. I remain, very respectivity and trely, yours. elevated in its purposes and irresistible in its strength.

I remain, very respectfully and truly, your.

WASHINGTON HUNT.

NOAM P. SPRAGUE, esq. Chairman, &c.

The Post-Office has a candidate in nomination for District-Attorney, and the Postmaster has the credit of running the Tammany machine and inventing the Tammany County Ticket. So far, we have no fault to find. But we understand that the Post-Office has prepared a perfect avalanche of electioneering circulars, whereof one is to be delivered to each City voter at his residence during the day or night preceding the Election. Now, this we do object to, because the Post-Office ought to devise and execute the free delivery of letters throughout our City before it commences dosing everybody with undesired and undesirable electioneering circulars. Is not that clear?

GARNETT B. ADRAIN never voted for the Enwlish bill, nor anything like it. Our correspondent who inquires may rest easy on that head.

## THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. T. TRIBUNE. From a Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1858. Senator Hammond has united with other fireeaters in sustaining Douglas. Buchanan thus stands between two fires. The real ground of the present hostility of the Administration is that a reconcilia tion was arranged between Douglas and Buchanan after the adjournment of Congress through the intervention of Senator Gwin and others, which Buchanan alleges was violated by the bad faith of Douglas.

Postmaster-General Brown has matured a plan which will be recommended to Congress for establishing an arrangement by which money orders upon the basis of the British system may be transmitted from place to place through the Post Office. Some hope that it may be favorably entertained, and it would be if the Administration had any in-

Glancy Jones has arranged to start for Vienna in few weeks. His salary commences from the time of his arrival at the scene of his duties, and he has no outfit of any sort.

The Navy Department contracted to-day for two additional steamers for Paraguay. The impression now prevails there, from recent intelligence, that Lopez will fight, which is contrary to the opinion hitherto entertained. There is information, also, that tribes of Indians, opposite Paraguay, are hostile, and disposed to take part against Lopez. But so far, they have not been encouraged by our Government. The may be used to prevent obstructions from being placed in the River.

Mr. Buchanan tells the Kitchen Cabinet that he s inclined to recommend a specific duty on iron, but he must feel the pulse of others. He regrets that the party made a mistake in changing the Tariff, and actributes the defection of Pennsylvania to that cause.

The choice of your Post-Office site has pretty well settled down between the buildings of Appleton & Co. and those of Bowen & McNamee, but the President hesitates. This determination may be communicated to Congress when the existing appropriation shall have been counted in the Freasury statement. Secretary Cobb has demurred to all expenditures authorized by Congress which he can check directly or indirectly. From Another Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 25, 1858.

The Lake Ontario steamboats Canada and America, chartered at \$4,000 per month for Paraguay, will be repaired, strengthened, and their guards cut off at Government expense. It is expected that they will sail in December. Seventeen essels are now engaged for the expedition including three frigates, which will proceed to the mouth of the Paraguay and transfer their crews to the smaller vessels.

Postmaster-General Brown is coquetting with Bowen & McNamee and with Appleton, for their buildings, but he means not to spend the appropriation for the New-York Post-Office till compelled by Congress. A Cabinet consultation was held to-day in the

office of Gen. Cass, probably for the purpose of revising the instructions to Mr. Bowlin and of maturing those to Col. Preston respecting Cuba. Gen. Walker's piratical foray in commercial dis-

guise from Mobile, gives Government no concern. If the fillibusters go with arms and artillery, they will be seized at San Juan. Mr. Buchanan stands alone in the Administration

against Douglas. Sec. Cobb is paralyzed with fear.

To the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 25, 1858. The State Department has neither received officially not written anything recently concerning Walker's movements. The orders, however, heretofore issued o the Federal officers for the prevention of the viola-tion of the neutrality laws remain in full force.

The Hon. J. Glancy Jones leaves for Austria in November. By his retiracy from Congress, Mr. Phelps of Missouri, a Free-trade Domocrat, is first on the Committee of Ways and Means, and if Parlia mentary usage be followed will be its Chairman at the

Senator Seward at Rochester. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Mooday, Oct. 25, 1858. Senator Seward addressed a very large Republicas

meeting in this city to-night. Corinthian Hall was spwded to excess. He spoke about one hour and talt, and dwelt chiefly upon the subject of Slaver, showing, first, what were the intentions of the framew of the Constitution, and second, what has been the tendency of the Government under the control of the aristocracy of Slavery. This country, he said, must eventually be wholly Free or altogether Slave terntory. He arraigned the Democratic party as the great ally of the S'ave Power. Democratic Adminitrations merely record its behests. The next demand of the Slave Power will be the abrogation of the law suppressing the slave trale, and so they will import from Africa, at the cost of only \$20 a head, slaves enough to fill up the interior of the continent. Thus, relatively increasing the number of Slave States, they will allow no amendments to the Constitution projudicial to their interests, and having permanently established their power they will expect the Federal Judiciary to nullify all State laws which shall interfere with the internal or foreign commerce in slaves. When the Free States shall be sufficiently demoralized to tolerate those designs, they may reasonsbly conclude that Slavery will be accepted by these States themselves. If it were possible to conceive for a moment that the Democratic party should disober the behests of the slaveholders, we should then see a withdrawal of the slaveholders, who would leave the party to perish. The portion of the party which is found in the Free States is a mere appendage, convenient to modify its sectional character without impairing its sectional constitution, and is less effective in regulating its movement than the nebulous tail of the comet is in determining its appointed though apparently eccentric course in the fiery sphere from which it emanates. Senator S. finally spoke of the policy of the Republican party as contrasted with that of the Democratic, and allided to the recent successes of the former in Pennsylvania and the West. His concluding remarks were as follows: "The secret of its assumed success lies in that very characteristic which in the mouths of scoffers constitutes a great and lasting imbecility and reproach. It lies in the fact that it is a party of one idea, but that idea is a noble one— an idea that fills and expands all generous souls—the idea of equality-the equality of all men before buman tribunals and human laws, as they all are equal before the divine tribunal and divine laws. I know and you know that a revolution has begun. I know and all the world knows that revoluti never go backward. Twenty Senators and a hundred representatives proclaim boldly in Congress to-day, sentiments which not so many men even in this free State dared to utter in their own homes twenty years ago, while the Government of the United States under the conduct of the Democratic party has been all that time surrendering one plain and castle after another to Slavery. The people of the United States have been no less steadily and persevering by gathering together the forces with which to recover back again all the fields and all the castles which have been lost, and to confound and overthrow, by one decisive blow, the betrayers of the Constitution and of Freedom forever.

State Politics.

ALBANY, Monday, Oct. 25, 1858.

Mr. Spear, the American nomines for Congress, is understood to have written a letter declining in favor of John H. Reynolds, independent Democrat, thus uniting the opposition to Erastus Corning.

Case of Kidnapping.

Horace Bell, who released his father and brother from Bradenburg Jail last July, committed on the from Bradenburg Jail last July, committed on the charge of running off negroes, was taken on Saturday from the Fair grounds at New-Albany, Ind., without a warrant, and brought into Kentucky, by Louisville officers. The New-Albanians became tremendously excited. The firebells were rung and a large meeting held on Saturday evening. A hundred people have chartered the ferry-boat Empire and talk of going to Bradenburg to-day to rescue Bell. An express has been sent from Louisville to Bradenburg to place the citizens on their guard against the hostile expedition. Gov. Willard of Indiana has promised a requisition on the Governor of Kentucky for the men who captured Bell.

Bell.

A meeting has been called here to denounce the proceedings of the officers in capturing Bell. Opening of U.S. Agricultural Fair.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Oct. 25, 1858.

The United States Agricultural Fair will be opened to the public to-morrow. The display is fine, particularly in horses. There are many visitors from other States, and the crowd is augmenting.

Burning of Flour Mills.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Oct. 25, 1858.

The flour mills of Tapp & Co., at Dover, Ky., were destroyed by fire on Friday night, together with 18,000 bushels of wheat and 800 barrels of flour. The loss is simulated at \$40,000, on which there is \$16,000 insur-

Yellow Fever at Charleston. CHARLESTON, Oct. 24, 1858.
The deaths by yellow fever for the week enling

NEW-YORK STATE ELECTION.

To Editors, Reporters, Telegraphers and Politicians.

The Superintendents of the several lines of Telegraph in this State have in the kindest manner signified their willingness to hold all of their offices open on the night of election for the reception and transmission of returns for the press, free of all expense, except for the services of operators, which will be defrayed by the several Editors served; and with a view to facilitate the reception and arrangement of the returns, I best respectfully to all your particular attention to the following suggestions:

What the Press desire more than all else on election night is a comparative statement of the vote for Governor—that is, the comparative statement of the vote for Governor—that is, the less or gain of either ticket in the town or towns, or district sent by telegraph, as compared with the vote for Secretary of State last year. Simple returns by themselves are so miss, for we have no means of comparison, or, even if we had, use time allowed for the preparation of the dispatches for publication would not admit of making it. The vote for the other candidates or respective tickets is not wanted, as it will only make confision, and encumber the telegraph lines with accelerant telegraph lines with accelerant.

the mere name and politics, as already stated, being at the wathted.

Will all editors, reporters, telegraphers and politicians throughout the State oblige the press by keeping these few and throughout the State oblige the press by keeping these few and throughout the being state of the second politicians the public in an intelligible form. Respectfully, &c.,

D. H. CRAIG, Agent of the N. Y. Associated Fress, Composed of The Courier and Enquirer, Journal of Commerce, Herald, Thurstee, Times, Express, Sun, Commercial Marchester, Exeming Post, Straits Zeitung, Straits Domokrat, Guerrier des Etats Univ. and all the leading journals of this and observed the Courier and Commercial Marchester, Exeming Post, Straits Zeitung, Straits Domokrat, Guerrier des Etats Univ.

THE FINE ARTS .- A comic statutette of the dis tinguished editor of The Scalpel has been produced by Mr. Charles Muller, the sculptor of this city, whose works we have so often had occasion to commend. B is spirited and characteristic, and brings out, with

great effect, some of the more striking features of its subject. -Church's admirable picture of Nisgara is now exhibition at Mosers. Williams & Stevens; as

the Corso, a picture of a Roman horse-race, by Barket, -At Knoedler's (formerly Goupil's), Winterhalter's

Florinde is to be seen; and the same artist's picture the Empress Eugenie and her Ladies of Honor, will seen be opened to public examination. -Mr. Konrad Huber has issued an engraved likeses

of Gen. Scott, which is one of the most vigorous and impressible portraits yet made of the conqueror of Mexico. It is a line engraving.

The newest of Brady's series of photographic portraits, is that of Gov. Wise of Virginia.

The first issue of The Saturday Press, & weekly journal which aims to give a complete reper of what is doing in the world of letters, appears on Saturday. It is well printed, upon good page. We can judge bottes of it in other respects after the second issue. Mr. Heary Clapp, jr., is understood to be the editor-in-chief.